Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1835. [No. 2,473.

THE Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India beg to give notice, that their usual Meeting will be held on Tuesday the 5th May next, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when Prizes will be distributed to those who produce the finest specimens of fruits and vegetables grown on the Island; preference being given to growers for the market.

JOHN VAUPELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April, 1835.

મશ્ચમ હીનદોશતાંનનાંની બાગા એત તથા જરાએત મેવાની ફેર્ચ્ચ મેતી ખ બર આપેછેજે તેનાં શરેશતા પરમાંણે શ ભા મંગલવારે આવતા મેએ મહીનાંની પ મી તારીએ કાંપ ઉપરની હીનદ નીશા લની મંડલીનાં ગેર મધે બપારે ૧૧ વા ગતે થાશે તારે એ રતનનાં શારા નમુનાં ની શાક તરકારી તથા ફલ ફુલાવત તથા કેરી જે કોઈ તાંહાં લાવશે તેને ઈનામ કુરાવશે ને આપશે *—શ્રી મુમબઈ મધે બાગાએત તથા જરાએત મેલાવા કાર ખાનાં તારીખ ૧ લી એપરેલ ૧૮૩૫ *

બાંન વાપેલ શાહેબ મી ટની વીશ્રં શાહી *

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Friday next the 3rd of April at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co, will submit for Sale by Public Auction, the Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Green Barouchette and pair of Horses, the Property of M. T. KAYS, Esq. M. D. at his residence near the three Mile Stone, Mazagon, the same comprizes Breakfast, Dining and Sofa Tables, Hanging Lamps, Couches, Skreens, Wall Shades, &c. &c. &c., further particulars in Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

Nesbitt Lane, 1st April, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Saturday next the 4th Instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at his Residence "Hope Hall" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, and Property of JAMES HENDERSON, Esq. Civil Service, consisting of Dining, Breakfast and Sofa Tables, Sideboard, Chairs, Couches, an Ottoman, Book cases, two handsome 10 Light Lustres, to match, a superior first sized Billiard Table by "Thurston" with Cues, Balls, Maces, &c. A small service of Silver Plate, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish covers, and other articles of Plated Ware, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Skreens, Brussels and other Carpets, China and Bengal mats, Bed Room, and Dressing Room Furniture, &c. A London built Phaeton, by Brooks, with Horses and Harness.

Catalogues of particulars will be issued to-morrow, the 2nd instant, when the property will be on view.

NESBIT LANE, *1st April,* 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt, for Cash.

Bombay, 1st April, 1835.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHINA GOODS, RECENTLY IMPORTED.

ON Wednesday next, the 8th Instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an extensive assortment of China Goods of the best description, comprizing —beautifully white "*Ping fa*" Sugar, in Boxes, *(a Capital substitute for Sugar Candy)* superior fine Hyson, Pekoe, Gunpowder, and Powchong Teas in chests, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes, Toys in small and large boxes, Fireworks, Camphor-wood Trunks of sizes, Feather Fans, Fine Grass Cloth, Nankeen, Silk Stockings, Crape Scarfs and Shawls, Ivory Card Cases, Chessmen, Card Counters, Preserves, False Pearls, Marble Slabs, beautiful lacquered work Tables and Boxes, China Flannel, about 200 Boxes of Fresh Manilla Cigars, forming part of the above importation, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of the above goods are of recent importation, are to be sold *without reserve* for *Cash*, and are recommended to public notice.

ON THE SAME DAY,

F. B. & Co., will sell, an assortment of choice Instrumental and Vocal Music, by Drouet, Nicholson, Tulon, Bocksa, Berbiguer, Moore, &c. &c. a few Albums and French Bijoux.

A few Dozens of Pale Sherry, which can be recommended as a light pleasant wine, and a variety of other property.

N. B. orders accompanied, by a remittance or reference for payment will be duly attended to.

NESBIT LANE, *1st April,* 1835.

FOR SALE.

THAT smart serviceable pleasure Yacht, known as the *Red Rover*, for particulars apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will (if not previously disposed of by private contract) sell her, by Public Auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Wednesday the 15th Inst. at 4 | 30 P. M. on the [illegible] Bunder.

Nesbit Lane, 1st April

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Thursday, the 2nd April, YATES and Co. will sell by public auction, 3 Bales of coarse Woolens, a number of Piece Goods, 50 Jars of red Herrings, Hams and Cheese, 100 pieces of chintz, 150 pieces of Jaconnets, Coloured handkerchiefs, 30 Dozen Japan Ink, Carpets, Furniture, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Second hand Buggy, A Grey Arab Mare, 15 hands high, 5 years old, in foal by a high cast Arab, a Bay Arab Horse and a Chesnut ditto, 2 Serviceable hacks, a Palanquin, and a second hand Chariot.

Bombay, 1st April, 1835.

PRIME PORK.

JUST landed from the Ship *John Campbell* from Clyde; may be had on application to Messrs. COWASJEE and HORMASJEE JEVAHJEE opposite to Messrs. T. CRAWFORD and Co's, Price one Rupee for three pounds to any quantity.

Bombay, 1st April, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A Neat and Handsome open carriage, with or without harness and horses.

A handsome Bengal built Shigram with or without horse and harness,

A neat open Carriage second hand with harness, a Grey Arab Colt, a ditto, a Grey Arab Buggy horse and a bay saddle horse.

The above can be seen at an hours notice, on application to YATES and Co.

Bombay, 1st April. 1835.

TO BE SOLD,

AN highly finished Chariot and Harness, for a pair of Horses, with spring Cushions, double roof and Collings's Axels, built by Hobson and Co., and very little used. The property of the Right Hon'ble The EARL OF CLARE.

A brown Charger.

An Iron Grey Arab Colt.

An English Buggy, and very fast trotting Cape Horse, 15-2 in height, and perfectly quiet. Apply to Captain FITZGIBBON, Govt. House, Parell.

FOR SALE,

THE following Horses belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay:—

A white Arab Horse, rising 5 yrs. 13. 3.

A *grey do. do.* 4 yrs. old 13. 2,—Both of these have been recently imported, of great blood, temper and action.

A *bay Arab Horse*, 5 yrs, old, 13. 3, of great strength, and well broken to single or double harness.

Also for sale,—*A London Built Stanhope* with patent axles, in excellent order, with nearly new harness; and a first rate grey Buggy horse 14. 3 and 5 yrs. old, of fine temper, and with stylish action; either for saddle or harness.

The Buggy, harness, or horse, may be had separately

[illegible] excellent carriage harness with

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[illegible] referred.

[illegible] ril, 1835.

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H[illegible] ASEER AND

tome[illegible] n their cus-

from t[illegible] e purchased

small [illegible] Hams in very

double a[illegible] pieces, and

very fresh [illegible] ter cheeses, all

exposed, fo[illegible] order, and are

a few doze[illegible] heir Shop; also

&ca[illegible] d Red herrings

APPOLLO S[illegible], *1st April*, 1835.

FOR sale.—[illegible] very handsome, strong a[illegible]d high bred Bay Arab Horse, wi[illegible] beautiful action, fourteen hands, o[illegible] inch high, warranted perfectly so[illegible]uid, gentle, and quiet, not 8 years old[illegible] and has carried a Lady—a trial will [illegible]e given, reference at this office.

Gazette Office, 1st April, 1835.

For Passage to Scotland.

THE fine fast sailing Ship JOHN CAMPBELL, 415 Tons Register, Captain RICHARD W. CLELAND, has good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail for Greenock about the 20th of this month.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 1st April, 1835.

Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape.

THE well known fast sailing Ship ANDROMACHE, 600 tons burthen, has very superior accommodations, and carries a Surgeon; will sail 5th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Gisborne, Menzies and Co, or to Capt. ANDREWS, at their Office.

RAMPART ROW, *1st April,* 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one [illegible] the regular Ships in the E. [illegible] Service, has spacious accom[illegible] tions for passengers, carries a s[illegible] and will be despatched for [illegible] again early in May. App[illegible] Captain BOURCHIER, or ADAM, [illegible] NER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 1st April, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London and to sail by the 1st of May 1835.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers with a height of 7 feet 3 Inches, between the Decks and large cabins.

Apply to the Commander, or to, Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. at their office.

BOMBAY, *1st April,* 1835.

TO LET.

A House in Rampart-row, lately occupied by James McAdam, Esq. Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commodious and airy House, called Hope Hall, in Mazagon, lately vacated by James Henderson, Esq.—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

BOMBAY, *1st April,* 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each .... „ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *1st April,* 183[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Dewan of His Highness, the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 14th July, 1835, corresponding with the 32d Anny 1010 next, receive Sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds of Jaffna Tobacco, consisting of 328 English pounds each, annually, for the use of the Travancore Government from the 14th August, 1835, corresponding with the 31st Auddy 1010, to the 4th August 1837, corresponding with the 31st Auddy 1012.

The quality of the Tobacco should be half Gallee and half Puttanum; good, and of the last growth, merchantable, and fit for Travancore consumption.

The Tenders will specify the rate at which each Toond will be delivered into the Godowns of the Sirkar at Quilon and Porcand.

The Tobacco to be supplied from 14th October, corresponding with the 31st Pretaasy, to the 31st March, corresponding with 20th Pungoony, in each year.

The contractor will be required to give unexceptionable securities for the due performance of his contract.

An advance equal to the value of 2000 Toonds, will be given, at the commencement of each year of the contract, and the supply of one year will be paid for, on delivery of the whole quantity: and such Individual whose Tender may be accepted, will be required to attend at the Dewan's Cutcherry either in person or by Attorney, for the purpose of executing the deed of contract.

The contract must be concluded in one month, after the acceptance of any particular Tender.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed), SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Trevandrum, 21st Feb., 1835.

(A true copy),
JOHN CALDECOTT,
Commercial Agent.

ખબર હીઆંથી આપીએચજે

કેંબલે આલંબ તરાવેનકોરનાં રાજનો દવાંન (તારીખ ૩૨ મી આની ૧૦૧૦) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૫ શુંધી મોરબંધ પરપોજલો તરાવેંન કેરની શરકાર શારૂં ૪૦૦૦ ટુંનડ જા પૂનાં તંમબાકૂ તેદર એકજાડ અંગરે છ રતલ ૩૨૮ પરમાંણેનો દર વરશો ચાડવાને શારૂ તારીખ ૩૧ મી આદી ૧૦૧૦ એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૫ થીતે (તારીખ ૩૧ મી આદી ૧૦૧૨) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૫ શુદી ની મુદતનુ આપશે તે લેશે *

તે તંમબાકુનાં જદાનો અરધો ગાલીનો તથા અરધો પતાનનો શારો લેવો તથા છુલી પાકનો તથા વેંપાર જોગ તથા તરાવેનકોરનાં કામ લાએકનો *

પરપોજલનો દર એક ટુંનડ પર માંણેનો ભાવ લખવો તે શ્રી કુઈલાંન તથા પારેકાંનદની શરકારની વખારનો પોચતો કરી આપવો *

તે તંમબાકુ દર વરશ (તારીખ ૩૧ મી પરીતાનશી) એટલે તારીખ ૧૪ મી અકટોંબરથી ભરવા માંડવા તે તારીખ ૨૦ મી પંનગોની એટલે ૩૧ મી મારચ શુધી પુરો કરી આપવો *

અખતેદારને અખતો પુરો કરી આપવા શારૂ વગર વાંધાનાં શારા જંમીનો આપવા *

૨૦૦૦ ટુંનડની બરાબર કીમત પર માંણે અખતાની દર વરશની શુંરવાતે અવજ અગાઉ આપશે તથા એક વરશનો બધો તંમબાકુ પોહોચેઆથી રૂપીઆ આપશે જેનું પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ધણીએ દવાંનની કચેરીનો પોતે અથવા તેનાં વકીલે અખતાનુ કાગલ કરી આપવા શારૂ હાજર થાવું *

એ અખતો જંહાંશુધી કોઇ બીજા અખતેદારને કબુલ થાએ તે પછી નહીં નાં એકનો પુરો થશે તાંહાંશુધી જુનાં અખતેદારે ચલાવવું *

એ પરપોજલ ઉપર એમ લખવું જે એ પરપોજલ તરાવેંનકોરનાં શરકારનાં કાંમ શારૂ લાયનાં તંમબાકુનું છે *

(શહી) શુબરૂ *
દવાંન *

તરાવેંનકોર તારીખ ૧)
લી ૨ેબરવારી ૧૮૩૫ *)

ખરી નકલ *
જ—કાલડીકોટ *
વેપાર ખાતાંડતીઓ *નોચાં

EQUALISATION OF DUTIES.

To

THE HON'BLE THE COMMONS OF ENGLAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned British Inhabitants (European and Native) of Bombay.

SHEWETH.—That your Petitioners being in common with the rest of their countrymen in the East, deeply impressed with a sense of the serious disadvantage under which the products of British India are at present placed, by reason of the discriminating duties, as compared with Colonial produce of a like description, they come in competition, as well as the high duties generally to which they are subject on importation into the United Kingdom, are induced, very respectfully, to draw the attentions of your Hon'ble House to the subject, in view both to their repeal and reduction, and indulge a sanguine hope that the following considerations, by which the prayer of their petition is supported, will, more especially at the present moment, be duly weighed and appreciated.

That the annexed figured Statements shew both the respective actual duties charged in England on the principal Staples of India, and on similar articles of Colonial produce from other quarters, and when it is further considered that even after they were reduced to an equality, the duty upon the former would still be exorbitantly high, in comparison with that paid by English Imports into India—these last being either duty free, or paying, at the most, no more than 2½ per cent. while the others are taxed with rates varying from 10 at 300 per cent.—your Honorable House cannot be surprised that a distinction at once so invidiuous, and so much to the prejudice of one class, and the favor of another, where all are subjects of the same empire, should be regarded with marked dissatisfaction by the Natives of India, and should lead them to suppose that their interests are postponed and sacrificed, to those of other more favored possessions, or of the mother Country.

That as the general policy of governing India in a liberal and enlightened spirit has of late been more fully recognized and acted on by the ruling authorities, both here and in England, your Petitioners entertain a confident expectation that her commercial interests will no longer be made an exception to that policy. In other words, that a system which has reference to monopoly and not Revenue will be abolished, and one more consonant to the sound and approved principles of trade be adopted in its stead, the more so as in consequence of the re[illegible] munifi[illegible] tary gra[illegible] and othe[illegible] of their [illegible] same clai[illegible] protection.

That th[illegible] duty here be[illegible] sable to give[illegible] tentions of th[illegible] couragement [illegible] the Hon'ble C[illegible] resort to India [illegible] and enterprize, [illegible] of the restrictions [illegible] fore subject, and [illegible] called for at the p[illegible] practicable develo[illegible] India is requisite, [illegible] public charges, wh[illegible] ment, having been [illegible] almost to impair the [illegible] ment, still threaten t[illegible] tent of Revenue that [illegible] country.

That nothing, moreo[illegible] contribute to an advan[illegible] the extensive Funds whic[illegible] to send to England, as th[illegible] increase of her exportab[illegible] would be the consequence [illegible] as now prayed for, in the [illegible] duties.

That the shipping, commercial, and above all, the manufacturing interests of the mother Country would also derive as much benefit from this measure as the people and Government of India, since not only would many of the existing impediments to a more enlarged trade between the two Countries, arising out of the difficulty of finding returns suited to the English market, be thus removed, but, by reducing in effect the shipping charges on English Exports, would materially cheapen their sale-prices, and thus augment the demand for them among the Native consumers.

That by taking off these duties therefore, it would repeal what, in point of fact, is as much a tax upon the Home manufactures, as upon the products of India.

That there is yet another point of view still more important and interesting, under which the probable effects of an equalisation, and still more, of a reduction of duties on East India Products might be contemplated; for if, in consequence of such measures the resources of India were ever so far to improve, as to afford a surplus Revenue over its Expenditure, it would enable the Government to confer on it the inestimable and hitherto (in this country at least) almost unheard of boon of a reduction of taxation, for although very few perhaps of its Natives are at present capable of correctly appreciating the wants of the Government, it is only too true that, from experience, they know but little of its Fiscal system, except its exactions.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BRUCE'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your brother EDITOR has favoured us with several criticisms on the conduct of the Government towards Mr. Bruce, and endeavours to enlist public sympathy in his favour. What have the public to do with the private affairs of Mr. Bruce, that such long winded appeals should be made to them? The EDITOR of the Courier produces a case at Madras, and says that it is uncommonly like Mr. Bruce's. Well, it may be so, but how know we that? He has taken care to confine Mr. Bruce's case to his own editorial room, and then bawls out lustily, "We have been favoured with a case as like to Mr. Bruce's as one herring to another" and then says, is it not very like? How can I know, you know, or any other who has not seen Mr. Bruce's case? At all events it would be well if the Courier, the next time he appeals to me on the subject, were to put it in my power to judge whether Mr. Bruce is entitled to the sympathy which his friend is endeavouring to procure for him, and then, Mr. Editor, we'll expect fair play,—your comments on Mr. Bruce's case, as well as the Couriers.

I am, Sir,
Yours,
A QUEER FELLOW.

BOMBAY, 30*th March*, 1835.

THE STATUE TO LORD BENTINCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—In the reply made by Lord W. Bentinck to the address of the deputation sent to signify their wishes by the subscribers to His Lordships purposed statue, he expressed himself in terms which are not very intelligible. After making his thankful acknowledgments for the honour which is intended him, he recommends to the deputation, that they will be as economical as possible in their manner of executing this work, that as large a proportion of the funds as can be saved, may be devoted to the charitable institution of Lady William.

What is here meant by being economical? Does His Lordship mean, that the subscribers are to drive as hard a bargain as possible with the artist? If so, it does not show that he entertains a very high respect for the arts and sciences which adorn his country, and which every lofty minded Governor would have been delighted to have been made the medium of encouraging. He surely does not mean, that those who aim at doing him this honour, are to employ some inferior artist to display that honour, nor can he mean, that an inferior kind of material should be employed to raise him on a level with those magnanimous Rulers,—the Marquises Wellesley and Hastings, who have gone before him.

In truth, the reply, Mr. Editor, does not display much elevation of mind, or of sentiment: nor is it calculated to raise Lord W. Bentinck [illegible] highly in the estimation of those who will take the trouble to scan its meaning and very undignified import. Had he, who [illegible] the pruning hook which he has applied [illegible]y to so many,—had he, I say, felt the high [illegible] his elevated situation, he would have [illegible]s friends for their disinterested liberality, [illegible]ublic spirit, and, in shewing his own desire of [illegible]raging a humane institution, have immediately [illegible]ted a sum equal to what was raised to commemo[illegible] the acts of his Government, to the purposes of his [illegible]y's benevolence. Then indeed would my Lord W[illegible]tinck have had a claim to stand on a pedestal with[illegible]view of his great predecessors, but, in walking off with such a poor, narrow, unseemly conception of what ought to fill the soul of a ruler of a hundred millions of people, shows, that the late Governor General of India possessed no elevated sense of the dignity of his high office, which I sincerely

LAMENT.

BOMBAY, 28*th March*, 1835.

POWER TO DEPORT SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS FROM THE ISLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The cry of "Nolumus legis Angliæ mutare," is not so general now, as in days of yore, and the present legislature of Britain scruple not to follow rules, which that Body would have once spurned, and to look to other countries for the improvement of their defective institutions.

The simple, yet effectual, appropriate, and comprehensive code of Scottish jurisprudence has of late attracted particular attention, and, as moral crime is the same, in effect, every where, the penal regulations which would be just, north of the Tweed, cannot be unjust in the British Metropolis.

In a recent committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the merits of the new Metropolitan Police, and of the extent of their interference, it has been proved, that those bands which used to parade even in open day, and, though known, were permitted to pass with impunity, are now almost completely suppressed, and that bugbear of the administrators of the law of non-interference with the liberty of the subject, which was considered as orthodox as that of Church and State, is not, in the present day, sufficient to protect a known thief and robber.

An efficiently constituted Magistracy ought to possess the power of directly enquiring into the practices and courses of every suspected character, and, if that authority is not fully satisfied that the public has nothing to apprehend from such a character, of instantly removing him beyond the limits of his magisterial control. To await the perpetration of crime prior to the removal of a reputed swindler or thief, is in fact a countenance at crime—no matter what the plea for non-interference may be; for no community ought to be burthened, or its quiet disturbed, or property risked, under any pretence whatever, and the hands of every Magistrate ought to be so strenghtened, as to enable him, without reference to any other authority, to remove at once every source of apprehension; for there is little chance of a man's neighbours appearing against him provided his habits of life are unobjectionable, and every well disposed man can always produce some reputable testimony to his character and general conduct, if such are unobjectionable, or to be tolerated.

This power every Scottish Magistrate possesses, and to this power, may the rare occurrence of crime be ascribed; because bad men become more cautious and circumspect, knowing well the immediate and inevitable consequences; and this salutary and impressive check has, I doubt not, tended to prevent crime, and even to improve the morals of many a viciously disposed member of the community.

I am therefore, of opinion, that a greater latitude of action and of decision ought to be conferred on the Magistrate in this country, who ought not, on every trifling case of fine or of expulsion (in cases of vagrants and of foreigners) from this island, be obliged to go to a Petty Sessions or to a Supreme Court, which only procrastinates business and destroys the good effects of the example produced by summary punishment. A Scotch Magistrate expells, at once, all vagrants, and all disreputable characters. In England, on the contrary, until of late, must you await the commission of crime, so that the community are thus associated with thieves and robbers, known, in fact, to be so; as I said before, that bugbear—the liberty of the subject—or more properly the liberty of acting the rogue and blackguard—has, until of late, prevented the authorities from interfering, and the British Metropolis, like Bombay, was, in former days, a den of thieves. Here it was the boldness and tact of one Magistrate, who cleared this island; and should the same exercise of authority be conferred, there is no doubt, it will keep it clear—at least so says, from experience

CERBERUS.

BOMBAY, 27th March, 1835.

MEDAL TO BOMBAY ARMY EMPLOYED IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you, or any one of your numerous correspondents decide the following question?

A. bets B. that the officers of the Bombay Army employed in Egypt in 1804, did not receive medals;

B. bets to the contrary, and asserts that he has recently seen an officer wear a *Gold* one, given on that occasion?

Your's &c.
PAUL PRY.

BARODA, 22nd March, 1835.

LORD CLARE AND THE ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIM, BY ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR.—I am a subscriber to the Oriental Christian Spectator of Bombay, and (aware of the unlikelihood of getting insertion to this letter in that *closeborough* journal) had taken up my pen to offer you a few observations upon the address presented by St. Andrew's Church to Lord Clare, when the arrival of your paper of the 11th instant, shews me that the subject is open to discussion.

I have heard that Lord Clare (in his character of Governor) sanctioned the expense incident to lighting up Saint Andrew's Church, and I daresay his Lordship conferred other such benefits upon the eclesiastical establishments of Bombay. So far, well. But in order to have been regarded as a supporter of the "*cause of Christ generally*" it was, I think, necessary that he should have done much more, than these things come to. I think that they (a missionary among them!) who have given Lord Clare to understand (else why the address?) that he has been a faithful steward of the talent committed to his charge, have reason to tremble at this their Act. They have said to him and to all who read "*We thank your Lordship for your* CO-OPERATION IN, *and* SUPPORT OF *those plans and institutions which have for their object the spread of Christianity in this great but unenlightened country*"——They have told him that "these efforts carry in them their own high reward" and that they are well persuaded that the satisfaction which they have imparted, and will continue to impart to his Lordship's mind, is the reward *which is valued by him above every other*," (*mark this! for his Lordship* (as will be seen in his reply) *thinks very differently.*)

Now, I ask, is not all this calculated to make his Lordship believe that he has been a faithful Steward of the talent committed to his charge?—He is told that he has "*co-operated*" in the spread of Christianity; that is to say——he has attended Missionary meetings, and spoken at them, expressing his joy over every report of spread of Christianity among the Heathen——He has presented the Christian Scriptures and other good books to such native Princes and Chieftains, as his exalted station brought him in contact with——This is what is generally understood (even at the very lowest average) to be "CO-OPERATION *in those plans which have for their object the spread of Christianity.*" If his Lordship has done these things, then is the address presented by Saint Andrew's Church "a true saying," and not flattery I fear * * * * * * * * * * * *

But his Lordship has also "SUPPORTED *institutions having for their object the spread of Christianity.*"——His subscription to the Scotish Mission is 100 Rupees per annum! The very first name on the list of Subscribers contributes exactly the same sum annually (with the difference of an extra-donation of the same sum)——Now, who is this person who can afford to compete with a Governor, and surpass him, in the *support of?* etc:—*A Captain in the Army!*——But I say no more on the subject, for His Lordship must feel that there is not one name on the list whose contributions do not put his own to the blush. To what, then, can his Lordship owe the honour of an address from St. Andrew's Church?——To that admiration of worldly greatness, which is born and bred in the minds of my country men,

But how did Lord Clare receive the address?—— "With feelings of the highest gratification." He told the presentors of it, that "*the best reward of a public man was to be honored with the approbation*" (not of God——not of his own conscience as in the sight of God)—"*with the approbation of his fellow citizens.*"

The Apostle Paul was a public man as well as Lord Clare (and were he alive would now be in the house of Peers)——The apostle Paul is set forth as an example even for Lord Clare to follow. Now, observe the difference of opinion which exists between those *two great men*——The Earl refers himself for *his best reward* to the approbation of his fellow fallibles——The Apostle, on the contrary, says (I Cor. IV. 3) "*But with me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment*——"*he that judgeth me is the Lord.*"

But moreover, hear what our Lord says. "Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men to be *seen of them*: otherwise ye have no reward of your

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father who is in heaven." "Do not sound a trumpet before thee in the Synagogues and in the Streets that you may have *glory of men*." If such be the reward desired by any man "verily I say unto you he shall have that reward." Lord Clare has (from St. Andrew's Church, and from a very few people in Bomby) received the reward he desired as the "best" he could have.

Your's sincerely,
GLENCAIRN.

WOODCOCKS FOUND ON MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—A Woodcock was shot on these Hills by Mr. F. on the 5th Instant, its length, (when suspended by its legs) from the tip of the toes, to the crown of the head, was fifteen inches: its weight was not taken, but judging by comparison with other game, particularly the Spurfowl, I should say, not less than ten ounces. This is the second bird of the kind, I believe, which has been killed in these latitudes. I beg to inform your readers, there was no need of "a court of Enquiry" on this occasion, nor was it, "an *Ooloo*." Tho' its species would have been doubted, "had not Mr.———given it so long a bill" the remark made upon seing the sketch of this uncommon visitor of the feathered tribe.

Your's.
S. K.

MAHABLESHWAR, 27th March, 1835.

ELEGIBILITY OF EAST INDIANS TO OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—However presumptuous it may appear in a writer of my ordinary talent to solicit the favor of a place in your valuable Journal, still I cannot refrain from acknowledging a debt which my best services can ill repay. I allude, Mr. Editor, to the letter signed "SERPENS" regarding the East Indian's eligibility to Civil Appointments. It is a subject upon which the highest talent and acquirement would be well bestowed, whilst it is one in the meantime which appears to have awakened no degree of attention to its vast importance, and in justice to "Serpens" I must this much say that he has with an able pen delineated the neglected condition, and I only trust, and hope, that the hints he has thrown out, will not be unwholesome, or unrelishing to the powers that be.

In having advanced Mr. Forgett as an instance to strengthen his arguments, he could not have chosen a better; as that individual has discharged his duties in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit on himself, and the class in which he is comprised, for, from my own personal knowledge of him, I must with truth say that, "Serpens" has not spoken too much in eulogy of him,—it is nothing but an echo of what his virtues deserve—He attained his situation, entirely through his exertions, and perseverence; but it is to be hoped that no inference will be from thence, drawn, that no other East Indians would do the same justice, were they posted in a like responsible situation—on the contrary, I dare say there are many lying as it were concealed from Public notice, who have all talent, activity, and energy that could qualify them for such employments.

If it be then, the intention Government to encourage, and stretch forth the dignity of its powerful [illegible] East Indians, a plan suggests itself to my mind which might guide the direction of its patronage; i. e. the Government notifying that any East Indians being able to pass an examination in the Mahratta language by a Committee appointed for the purpose, be appointed to the situations of Dufterdars, Mamlutdars, Sheristadars, Nazirs, &c. &c. such candidates being of unquestionable character, as testified by the Gentleman under whom they last served; they must also have a good knowledge of the English language in order that the native Accounts may be kept in English; this could, in my humble opinion, make the accounts simple and clear, instead of being, as they now are, complex, and confused, and intelligible to no one but the writers themselves. The Revenue line ought to be the Government's primary object in stationing East Indians, where bribery and corruption have been carried on to so enormous an extent, and perhaps still carrying on without the fear, or apprehension of detection—what else can be expected, when their very forefathers practised such detestable arts? it is natural, to all intents and purposes, that their children will imitate the examples drawn out for them—should Government wish to make the natives honest, it could not act more wisely or judiciously than by conferring native appointments upon East Indians; as this proceeding would evidently create a sort of jealously amongst the natives, and it would involuntarily bring conviction to their minds that honesty, and fair dealing will alone meet encouragement, and advancement.—If some severe check like this is not carried into execution it might appear to them, that these transgressions are looked over, and in a manner sanctioned, which is sufficient, I think, to make them dishonest.

It is to be hoped then, and sanguinely expected that the present Governor will draw his attention to the distressed situation of East Indians, and place them on a more respectable footing, since there are no barriers to our prospects in any line, provided elegibility be not wanting, and our existence recognized as a political body on whose loyalty and honesty the Government may safely depend.

I remain, Sir,
Your's obediently,
AN EAST INDIAN.

29th March, 1835.

MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS IN COLLISION, WITH THE COURTS OF CIVIL JUDICATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—There is no position in the legal province, where the subject is placed at greater disadvantage, than on the dangerous and uncertain frontiers of Civil, and Military Law. In circumstances, where these two jurisdictions cooperate simultaneously, the poor suitor is often at a loss how to choose between them, or to discover the repulsive points of their mutual approximation and tendency to each other. Their narrow, and intricate boundaries, are often lost in their abrupt transitions into each other's premises; and are highly calculated to mislead the ignorant, and perplex the unwary. I speak here of Military Jurisdiction, as it exists in the Establishments of Bazar Courts, or Military Courts of Request; and I will state an instance, *in limine*, as stronly indicative of the mischievous effects resulting from Military Judicature, in the guise of Civil Authority.

A native Contractor for the repairs of European Barracks in Poonah, either forseeing that he would reap little or no profit from his undertaking, or for some other unimportant reason, suddenly decamped from the scene of his employment, and left the task to be prosecuted by his surety. The work being finished; separate claims of small sums, but amounting in all to Rs. 700, due to the various workmen employed in the repairs, were by them, preferred in the Superintendant of Bazar's Court. The latter immediately attached the last instalment lying in the hands of Capt. Foster. In the mean time, a Suit is instituted in the Civil Court, by the surety, who was left in the lurch by the flight of the ex-Contractor, for the recovery of these same deposits. A civil attachment supersedes the Military one. The claims of the workmen are dismissed from the Military, and recommended to the care of the Civil Judicature; but, being unable to meet the expences attending a suit for that quarter, they are obliged to put up with the loss of their labour, and ruminate on the bitter disappointment produced by an incongruous administration of justice.

Here, Mr. Editor, you will perceive the noxious instrumentality of a bad system; wherein the claims of individuals are negatived, thro' an undeterminate species of Jurisdiction, on the one hand, and the excessive price of Law on the other, and wherein their laborious exertions, and toil in the public services, have brought them no return but poverty and despair. The fault, we believe lies, principally with the system—the system of farming every thing within the range of a contract, and the systematic introduction of Military agency, into civil affairs. We would not wish to be captious about individual motives or actions; but we are involuntarily compelled to ask whether the Military Court had any right to attach the money, in the hands of Capt. Foster? And granted; why the priority of its attachment was interrupted, and set aside, by a rule of the civil court in favor of a posterior claim? It is evident that the attachments, issued by the Military Court, are liable to be removed by the Civil Court, on different suits; that the power of the former in these respects, is "*ipso facto*," exerted to no purpose, and is absurdity a stroke of delusion, not of Law.

I will now leave the case of these poor workmen, to the public sympathy, and consider it; and trouble you with a few observations, on the utility of Bazar Military Courts of Law, in general.

The constitution of these Courts requires no explanation, as they are well known. We have given above a specimen of their Jurisdiction in the most unadulterated sense, and the question now is, what is—can they be dispensed with? The purpose for which they are in being, is to maintain a controlling influence, ostensibly, and virtually over the sundry Merchants, Traders, Dealers, &c. who choose to pitch their residences, and ply their occupations, in the neighbourhood of a military station. The claims of Natives on European Officers, are hereby disposed of, by a Subaltern Court, denominated "Europ. an Court of Requests." We have, in fact, no such a branch in the Public Service, as the "*great unpaid*." Native merit alone, aided by a liberal policy, will secure to the country this inestimable blessing. But even in our present remunerating system, the main endeavour of Government should be directed to the ample, and beneficial developement of a stipendiary Magistracy. And as our establishments of Military Bazar Courts, have given sufficient tokens of merit, or usefulness, on which their continuance might be pleaded, I see no reason, why their powers should not be transferred at once, into hands of the civil magistracy, or to any other civil court, constituted on a civil basis. It is of course needless, that the followers of an army, on Field service should be subjected to the discipline of the Camp; we see no reason in imposing the Military *forms* on those who inhabit the precincts of permanent Military stations; nor in detaching the philosophy of the Messroom, to skirmish amidst the sections of civil jurisdiction. The some powers which are now delegated among our Bazar Courts, could with better effect—a better grace—and with a great saving of expence—be wielded by the resident Judicial, or Magisterial authorities of the districts. But our Government, in its economical moods, resembles much the condition of a feudal Baron, seated amidst a full conclave of his dependants, and busy in devising means, for appeasing the wrath of some more powerful neighbour, whose beeves he has harried, and whose flocks he has driven. It is evident that some must be given up to hang, by way of atonement; and it is equally evident that the baron has no intention of sacrificing himself. The Seneschal, Falconer, and Chamberlain, are busy with their suggestions, and the lot ultimately falls upon some of the varlets of the stables, or boors of the manor, who are all quaking with sad anticipation. So with us. The sheers of economy, like the sword of Russian invasion continually suspended over our heads, and while coure-nanted talent, and ability, supported by Military eloquence, are tortured to enforce attention to the importance of their services, the unlicked underlings of office are standing each like Sisyphus, in tremulous expectancy of a crushing blow. The evil of our civil judicature lies in its anomalous complexity, its cost, its protraction, its seclusion. Instead of being spread over the land, our principal Courts of Law, are huddled up in corners, while a boundless prospect is left to the barbarous tillage of native Tageerdars, and Enamdars, subject the chance revision of a Collector, or his Deputy. Simplification, cheapness, and extension, are the remedies required. One Law, and one system—the separation of the sword, from the baton (a good bit for an economist)—and the demolition of every bar (and their "name is Legion") that prevents, and embarrasses the administration of Justice. "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*."—Let the Collector stick to his taxes. Let the Magistrates adhere to the preservation of the common peace. Let the Soldier be aiding, and not administering, but in his own province. Let the law be defined, and apportioned to the various conditions and classes of the community that, the body politic be not vitiated incurably with those noxious mixtures of judicature, that tend, invariably, to defeat each others operation.

Your's &c.
SERPENS.

OUTSTATION, *25th March*, 1835.

THE NECESSITY OF OFFICERS ACQUIRING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—From many communications which have, of late, appeared in your liberal paper, I am led to believe that the freedom of the press is established at Bombay, as well as at the sister presidencies.

It is therefore my intention to lay before you a circumstance which does not appear to be generally known, and which, were it brought to notice in a proper quarter, might perhaps be beneficial, at least in such a degree as to oblige those who hold high office in our eastern possessions, to be a little more circumspect in the distribution of the patronage entrusted to them.

You, Sir, are perhaps aware that there is no point upon which the Hon'ble East India Directors descant so largely and so *impressively* as a knowledge of the languages of the country—a reference to their voluminous military code and supplements proves, by frequent recurrence to the subject, the high *esteem* in which acquisitions of this nature are held.

The cadet, amongst the numerous admonitions he receives previous to quitting his native country, is always sure to hear "make yourself acquainted with "and pass your examination in the languages and "you are sure to get on"—Is this the truth?—Experience, *painful experience*, combined with *enormous* expense, has proved to many an aspirant, the fallacy of this counsel—a knowledge of the kind is *almost* useless, and the far distant *expected* reward does not compensate for the sacrifice of time dedicated to the acquirement of the native laugnages. The best appointments (except in cases where extraordinary genius displays itself) are given to those who possess interest, and the men endowed only with common talents, stand no chance.

I will undertake to say (I think I may do so without fear of contradiction) that there are not more than two in twenty on the B—y staff who are sufficiently well versed in *two* of the native languages as to be able to read any native official document. I have heard of a Political Resident at a Native Court who cannot read or write *one* native language.

It is far from my wish to insinuate that no officers understand the languages of the country except those duly qualified by having undergone the ordeal of an examination, yet I hold an opinion that the regulations were originally laid as *baits* to lead the younger branches of the service to exertion and, therefore they ought to be adhered to, and I think that no young officer ought to be placed in a situation where he is liable to have daily communication with natives, unless he has passed his examination in *at least* one native language.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant,
A LINGUIST.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Revd. W. K. Fletcher A. M. Chaplain of Christs' Church Byculla, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Carr.

BIRTHS.

At Girgaum, on Thursday the 19th instant, the Lady of G. Williams Leech, of a daughter.

At Chowpatty, Bombay, on the morning of the 27th of March, the Lady of W. Morse Webb Esq., Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, N. D. A., of a daughter.

At Ahmedabad, on the 19th instant, the Wife of Conductor J. Hannah, of the Ordnance Depaitment, of a son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Capt. S. Poole, 1st Lt. Cavy., from Baroda.
Ensign Wright, 9th Regt. N. I., from do.
Ensign Moodie, H. M. 2nd or Queens, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Capt, G. F. Penley, 16th Regt., to Surat.
Capt. Lyons, 23rd Regt., to Sattarah.
Lieut. Latham, H. M. 6th Regt., to Deesa.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 29th, Barque Sophia, Faharan, Nacquedah, from Mangalore.
Do Ship Francis Warden, Shaik Ayud, Nacquedah, from Penang, 9th February.

DEPARTURES.

March 27th. French Brig Anacreon, J. Labal Master, to Mangalore.
29th. Barque Sophia, Fazulin, Nacquedah, to Mangalore.
30th. French Ship La Nymph, Dubois Master, to Batavia.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromachie, and Prince Regent.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, John Hayes, and Ship Sarah.
Do. Bengal,—Sultana, and Colonel Newall.
Do. Glasgow,—Tropic.
Do. China.—Caledonia.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind, and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Do. Abooseir.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do, Clyde.—John Campbell.
Do. Siam.—Ann.
Do. Malay Coast, Mackbhar, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Winchester, Andromache, and Sloop Raleigh.
H. Co's. Receiving Ship, Hastings.—Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote, and Ternate.

FREE TRADERS.—, Otterspool, Caledonia, Andromache, John Hayes, Tropic. Sarah, Prince Regent, John Campbell, Mona, Colonel Newall, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, and William Ritchie.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbaar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ruparel, Ann, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Lady Grant, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Futtallbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Pittamber Savoy, Robert Spankie, Dadloy, Rampurtap, and Dowlut Pursad.

Portuguese,—St. Anna, and Infanta Regent.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's,—Fatell Kurrim, and Atiie Rahimon.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 3/4	107
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *at*	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	12s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107 1/4	7 1/2
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 1/4	101 1/4
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/2	210 1/2
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	2212	21 1/2
Sovereign each, ...	11	10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M
,, 1st Wednesday.....	1 5	1 19
,, 2d Thursday.....	1 33	1 48
,, 3d Friday.....	2 3	2 17

To Correspondents.

"A BROTHER CHIP" has been received, but we do not think the publication of the letter would answer any good purpose.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1835.

BY a *Calcutta Hurkaru* extraordinary received yesterday, we find that news has arrived there per the *Juliet* from Greenock the 21st December, that the DUKE OF WELLINGTON is, once more, *Prime Minister* of England! The Whigs are ousted, and Tory chances are at a premium. The details of the Ministry had not been formed up to the 21st November. The EARL OF MUNSTER and LORD STUART DE ROTHSAY were spoken of as candidates for the Governor Generalship, but the leaning was to the latter. Lord Combermere was named as being likely to receive the appointment of Commander-in-Chief.

The French Cabinet has also suffered almost a total dissolution, the Doctrinnaires having been turned out.

These are events which were so little expected, that the public in England had not had time to calculate on the results which they may entail.

The following are the particulars as given in the paper to which we have referred.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following list in a Second edition of the *Courier*, may be the list which will ultimately be gazetted; but, as we have elsewhere stated, no appointment, except that of the Duke has taken place, or will take place, till the return of Sir R. Peel:—

"5 o'CLOCK.

"The following appointments are generally talked of, but we are far from pledging ourselves for their correctness, excepting for the Duke of Wellington being First Lord of the Treasury.

"The Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, and Home Secretary, until Sir Robert Peel's return.

"Sir George Murray, Colonial Secretary.

"Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor.

"Sir James Scarlett, Lord Chief Baron, and to be created a Peer.

"Mr. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War.

"Sir Charles Wetherell or Sir Edward Sugden, Attorney-General.

"Mr. Follett, Solicitor-General.

"Sir George Clark, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury."—*Times, November* 18.

The names of the Ministers who have resigned will be found in the Court Circular, which we copy from the *Times* of the same date:

"COURT CIRCULAR.—The King and Queen arrived in town in a travelling chariot and four at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the Pavilion at Brighton.

His Majesty held a Court at 2 o'clock."

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst had audiences of the King.

His Majesty then gave audience to the following members of Viscount Melbourne's Administration on their retirement from office,—viz. Lord Brougham (Lord Chancellor), Viscount Melbourne (First Lord of the Treasury), the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council), the Earl of Mulgrave (Lord Privy Seal), Viscount Duncannon, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice, (Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments), Lord Auckland (First Lord of the Admiralty), the Right Hon. Charles Grant (President of the Board of Control, Lord Holland (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Right Hon. Edward Ellice (Secretary at War), and the Right Hon. J. Abercromby (Master of the Mint); being the whole of the Members of the Cabinet with the exception of Lord John Russell (Paymaster of the Forces), and Sir John Hobhouse (First Commissioner of Woods and Forests.)

The Earl of Albemarle (Master of the Horse) also attended the Court.

The Earl of Mulgrave delivered the Privy Seal, and Viscounts Palmerston and Duncannon and Mr. Spring Rice delivered to His Majesty their respective Seals of Office, as Secretaries of State.

The King held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Manners Sutton, Lord Lyndhurst, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Jersey, Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Cowley, and Lord Marlborough.

The Duke of Wellington was sworn into office as one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. His Grace kissed hands on his appointment, and received the seals of office from the King.

His Majesty afterwards gave audience to Lord Lyndhurst and the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarance and the Hon. Captain George Campbell, R. N., were the Lord and Groom in Waiting, Colonel Keate, Field-officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, Silver Stick in Waiting.

The Princess Sophia visited Her Majesty yesterday. Their Majesties remained at St. James's Palace last evening.

It is expected that the King will hold another Council in town in a few days, and Thursday has been named.

Sir George Grey, M. P., resigned his office of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department."—*Times, November* 18.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

We received this morning London Journals from the 18th October to the 18th November. They contain most important intelligence of the changes of Ministry in France and in England. The Melbourne Ministry have resigned and though the actual appointment of a Tory Ministry was not completed at the date of the last advices, the Duke of Wellington and Manners Sutton, have been commissioned to form one, there can be little doubt that the Tories are now in power. In France the

Doctrinnaires have been dismissed, and Lord Stuart de Rothsay is spoken of as our future Governor General, and Lord Combermere is said to have offered his services as Commander in Chief. Earl Spencer's death by occasioning Lord Althorpe's removal to the upper house appears to have given the first impulse to the change of Ministry:—

The following is a extract of a private letter from Greenock, dated 21st November:—

"We have had a complete change of Ministry—the *Whigs* are turned out. The *Duke of Wellington* is Premier of the New Administration, and all the different parts will be filled up; as soon as Sir Robert Peel arrives from the Continent, he will hold a high office. There is no saying how this change will affect the country—perhaps it may do good in the long run. There is a report that the "Earl of Munster was to be the Governor-General of India:—but another statement says, that "Lord Stuart de Rothsay," brother to the Marquis of Bute, is to assume the Government of India."

DISSOLUTION OF THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY.

(*From the Examiner, Nov.* 16.)

The Melbourne Ministry is broken up by the King. The pretext—for so we consider it—is the removal of Lord Spencer from the management of the House of Commons to the House of Lords. But it is only to be remembered that Lord Melbourne was commissioned by his Majesty to form the Ministry upon the resignation of Lords Grey and Althorp, and that the return of the latter to office could not have been contemplated with any confidence at that time. To Lord Melbourne the King gave his confidence. Lord Melbourne was the constructor of the Ministry, it was for him to select and hold together, and what we ask, has made Lord Althorp the keystone? Lord Melbourne might have left him out in the first arrangement—he had withdrawn under circumstances which made his return a matter of very questionable appearance; the Ministry might then have been composed without him; he was not deemed essential; and is it conceivable that his removal from the Commons to the Lords, still holding office, would fatally weaken the Government, or materially affect its character and influence which his services might have been dispensed with altogether in the first construction? No, no; *this, we repeat, is pretext. The Court has bided its time, and the first opportunity has been seized.*

It is probable that some scandal, which has lately been brought on the Government, has emboldened the Court to its present move. Certain vagaries unsuited to station, to which we would not now more particularly allude, may have been supposed to have spread much discredit was not due, and in this belief advantage may have been taken of the circumstance.

The effect of the escapades, as regards the Ministry, has probably been much overrated. The fact is that all allowances were made for the position of Lord Melbourne, and the exhibitions were seen with more fear for the mischief they might do to the Ministry than any other sentiment. But the Court seeing the matter with its eyes, instead of the discriminating and indulgent vision of the public, may probably have inferred effects which far exceed the truth.

The King—"the King who lives in the hearts of his subjects"—has sent for the Duke of Wellington. Is the gauntlet to be flung down to the country? If it be, it will be taken up, and Heaven defend the right. But those whom Heaven helps must help themselves, and that care the Reformers must look to, and as if on the exertions of each depended, everything dear to each and to all. Had the errors in the Reform Bill been amended, our position would be secure; but, nevertheless, with vigilance, energy, activity, and above all, union, we have powers enough in our hands to make good our cause, and to trample the genius of misrule under our feet.

It is well that the battle should be fought out—that strength of the antagonist principles should be measured, and that it should be decided at once and for ever whether the Government is to be for the benefit of the people, or the benefit of the governors. That is the short question, and the voice of the country will deliver the judgment.

The Tory power has been held out in terror to scare us from attempting to advance, or even to strengthen the works which inclose the popular influence; and let us grapple with Tory power, and see whether it is a phantom, or what is its substance. We have no fears for the issue of the trial. We have never feared open enemies—never feared any but timid and wavering friends, or men ranked with us but without heart in our cause.

We do not reckon, however, on the unmasked exhibition of Toryism, "I dare not" will wait upon "I would." We rather expect some mongrel thing, a cross breed between apostate Whig and accommodating Conservatism—a mixture of the dregs of both parties, void of the honesty of either. They will not have much time before them to make the best of their quarters. The season is with us. Parliament must be faced in February. Will a dissolution be hazarded? Can the House as it is, be encountered? We must reckon on a desertion; the trimmers and adventurers will fall off, and the means of tampering will be prodigally employed; but suppose a defection of one hundred, and the Tory Government would be in a minority.

In a general election, they would gain in the Counties—perhaps 50, but in the Boroughs they would lose, despite all the defects in the Reform Bill.

The peace of Ireland is now of the last importance—a rebellion would give life to a Tory Government. Let the Catholics suffer every insult and every injury rather than give this vantage-ground to their enemies. All will be done to provoke them, but patience now, and all will be well. Justice will triumph if it be waited for with forbearance and fortitude.

(*From the Standard.*)

The late Prime Minister, we are, we believe, able to say, had a long, and kindly and a patient audience from the King; the nature of the conversation that passed we do not pretend to know; but we are persuaded that we are as well acquainted with it as any of our contemporaries: and, therefore, we will venture upon a surmise. Lord Melbourne, probably, represented to the King—if he is a man of honour, and we believe him to be such, he did—that it was impossible to effect the modification of the Cabinet, rendered necessary by Earl Spencer's death, upon the same fiction of *juste milieuism* upon which the government had been carried on though the recess. He would naturally refer to the Brougham and Durham controversy for a demonstration that the Radical party would not, under any circumstances, submit to be allies to the Government, or less than masters; he would point to the impossibility of securing seats in Parliament for any Ministers who were not either Radicals or Conservatives; or who would not, at least, submit to the authority of the Radical party; thus leaving to the King the necessary inference, that if the present shell of government was to go on, it must be modified by a large introduction of active or passive Radical members. It is well known that the provisional Cabinet was called into existence for the very purpose of obviating such a calamity. The explanation which we put into Melbourne's mouth, therefore, would, without a word from the King, amount to a concession that the Cabinet ought to be dissolved: all that would remain for his Majesty must be merely to bow assent. * * * *

How are the friends of the monarchy, of the church, of the aristocracy, of vested rights, and established institutions—how are we to act? * * * It is not the King's cause only that we support; it is our own cause, the cause of our liberties and our religion; the cause of the morals and of the temporal happiness of our children; the cause of God and of our country. Away with all *considerations of persons* and personal ambition, *with all antipathies, and prejudices, and doubts,* and whatever else can tend to division. We have but *one object* upon which to bend our eyes, to which to surrender every faculty of body and mind—that object is the King. Let us stand for him who has stood for us—let him dispense his favours and his confidence where and upon whom he pleases—we are false friends to the monarchy—we are polluted with the taint of Whiggism, if when the King calls for our support, and when he needs the support of his people, as much as ever King did, we could permit to escape, even a whispered wish, that might seem intended to bias the freest choice of the Sovereign. * * * * *

We want no condemnatory resolutions upon any one; still less do we want any suggestion in favour of any party, or any interest—to offer the first were factious, to present the second were to insult the King, by intimating a wish to controul his choice, or a suspicion of his judgment. * * * * * *

Be his ministers who they may, as the ministers of that Prince, who pledged himself to support the religion of the country, they ought to have the support and confidence of every Christian Englishman. Our support, speaking for our humble selves, they shall have, unreservedly and cordially; and if our example and advice deserve any influence with our brethren of the Press, we would remind them that occasions like the present afford the opportunity for exercising whatever of useful power the Press possesses—and, above all, we would recommend an attention to the necessity of *perfect union of action.* Let all be directed to one object,—to protect The King.

(*From the Sun.*)

The Whig Ministry is dissolved! This news will, no doubt startle the majority of our readers; but let it not dismay them, for whoever succeed to power, must, willingly or unwillingly, carry forward the great principle of Reform. * * * The Duke of Wellington is talked of as Lord Melbourne's successor! Be it so. It is no great matter; for though his Grace *may* be a reluctant, he *must* be an active reformer. He has no longer the same corrupt influence to work with, that he had when he was last in office. He can only maintain his power now by consulting the interests of the community—by calling the people into his councils—by legislating for *them*, not for a faction. His Grace, if not a statesman, in the enlarged sense of the term, is at least endowed with shrewdness and common sense; and these will suffice to teach him that his political position in 1834 is wholly different to what it was in 1829. * * * For ourselves, while we regret the dissolution of the Whig Ministry, which with all its faults, had strong—the very strongest—claims on national gratitude, we feel convinced that the leading principles of their policy must be carried forward. The Duke may be an excellent Tory, but he can only prevent a second tumble, by becoming a still more excellent Liberal.

(*From the True Sun.*)

The Whigs are out! The Melbourne Cabinet is dissolved! Let us return thanks to Heaven for this great deliverance, ere we venture to speculate on the probable causes and consequences of the change. * * * We are sure that the whole mass of the people will, after the first burst of astonishment at this extraordinary demonstration of spirit in their rulers, at once call upon Lord Durham to do them, their cause, and himself, *justice.* Justice can be lawfully and peacefully procured—if the people will it, Lord Durham *can*, we believe he *will*, all and direct them. There must be no "sleeping on it"—our enemies will not sleep an instant. It has been proposed to invite the Earl to a public dinner in the metropolis, immediately previous to the assembling of Parliament. *Now* is the time. Meetings must every where be held—the common object of them all, to PETITION THE KING TO ENTRUST THE FORMATION OF A MINISTRY TO THE EARL OF DURHAM! * * * Amongst the various rumours of the day, in the neighbourhood of the public offices, is one, which, although it seems to obtain the most credit can hardly be true—that the Duke of Wellington has positively been requested by the King to form a Cabinet; and that so far from declining to do so, he has only required time to negociate with Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, and the Conservative Lord Chancellor—Brougham. which last named personage is represented as having no intention to retire.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

(*From the Examiner, November* 16.)

Louis Phillippe has dismissed the Doctrinaries and taken to himself an entirely new set of servants. At one o'clock on Monday, it appears he received a decisive answer from Soult, to say that the Marshal would have nothing more to do with his Majesty. Messieurs De Rigny, Guizot, Thiers, and Duchatel, were instantly taken at their words, and bowed out of office. This was done before two o'clock. At two his Majesty sent for Hugues Bernard Maret, Duke of Bassano, aged seventy-one, for many years chief private secretary and devoted servant, to Napoleon the Emperor. They were closeted for an hour, and at three the list of a new administration was in existence, with the Duke as President of the Council. At four, the gentlemen whose name it bore, all of them, at least, who were present in Paris, had gratefully accepted its offices; and at five the list was sent round officially to the Corps Diplomatique. The same lively expedition was used in the preparation of the ordinances; and, at nine o'clock on the evening of Monday, they appeared in an extraordinary supplement of the *Moniteur.*

The Duke of Bassano, Minister of the Interior and President of the Council.

M. Bresson now Minister Plenipotentiary in Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Lieutenant General Bernard, Minister of War.

M. Charles Dupin, Minister of Marine.

M. Passay, Minister of Finance.

M. Teste, Minister of Commerce.

M. Persil, the only Member of the late Cabinet who remains, countersigned these appointments as Minister of justice. A courier was immediately sent to M. Sauzet, at Lyons, to inform him that the Ministry of Public Instruction was kept at his disposal, and waited his acceptance. In the meantime, M. Teste is to direct that office *ad interim*; and General Bernard will sign papers at the Foreign Office until the arrival in Paris of M. Bresson.

(From the *Standard.*)

There is not the slightest, or even the shadow of the slightest cause for imputing to the Queen, or to any member of the King's family, the least interference in the dissolution of the Whig Cabinet. It is an incontrovertible fact, that upon the arrival of the Duke of Wellington at the Pavilion, at 5 o'clock on Saturday, Her Majesty was so wholly unprepared for his Grace's visit, that she asked the persons in attendance upon her what could be the cause of an arrival so unexpected, and that no member of the household, or of the King's family, could give one word of explanation.

We need not remind our readers that an abrupt visit to the King would have been disrespectful even in His Majesty's most illustrious subject; and as no messenger had been despatched from the Pavilion to the Duke, his Grace's visit to the Pavilion was naturally an occasion of surprise—surprise which was not dissipated until the arrival of the *Morning Chronicle* with the announcement of the result of the conference between His Majesty and Lord Melbourne. That result proceeded from the King's own act, unaided, unadvised, by any one about him. It was prompted, as every rational man must see, by a conviction of the incapacity of the late Government to go on. It may seem strange that such an important decision should not be communicated to any one; but we repeat it, solemnly pledging ourselves for the truth of the assertion, neither the Queen, whom the *Morning Chronicle* named on Saturday, nor Lady Sophia Sydney, whom a dirty correspondent of the same journal would drag forward to day, nor any other member of the King's family or household, was in the slightest degree, accessory to, or prepared for, His Majesty's determination.

As we have already stated, the conference between the King and Lord Melbourne was carried on in the most candid, cordial, and generous spirit on both sides. After the noble Lord's departure from Brighton, the King was heard to say the following words, which we pledge ourselves to be as accurated as His Majesty's declaration to the Bishops—"Of all the men I ever met, Lord Melbourne is one of the most honest most straight forward, and most to be loved I ever knew. If he has any enemies, and he can have none but political enemies, they must allow this." His Majesty was induced to make this declaration by the honest avowal of Lord Melbourne, in answer to the King's question respecting his Lordship's hope of being able to carry on the Government, that it was totally impossible to carry it on, and that a dissolution of the Cabinet on or before the meeting of Parliament was perfectly inevitable. Lord Melbourne himself carried to London the King's letter to the Duke of Wellington. So little does his Lordship appear to have disapproved of or resented, the discharge of his Government—so little did the King consider the act as any thing but an act of mere necessity—for surely no gentleman of good feeling and none will deny the King to be such, would have employed a minister to communicate to his intended successor the fact of his own dismissal, if that dismissal were a disgrace, and if not the effect of necessity. We have no doubt whatever that in acting as His Majesty did not he followed the advice of Lord Melbourne himself, as he certainly followed the advice given four months ago by Lord Grey.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Brighton on Saturday at a little before 5 o'clock; he remained with the King until 10, and then returned to London. He instantly despatched a messenger to Italy, with a letter for Sir Robert Peel. He also wrote from Brighton to Mr. Croker, who is, we believe, at Moulsey, to meet him in London; and we have heard, but are not quite so sure of this, that his Grace made a communication also to Lord Stanley. * * * * * * * *

The Times, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Globe*, on Saturday, ascribed the dismissal of the Whig Cabinet to the contrivances and influence of the Queen. *The Times* has made an honourable and just *amende* this morning. The *Morning Chronicle* has confessed its falsehood, though not with the same ingenuousness and grace, by shifting the imputation upon another lady—a lady as much distinguished by prudence, and therefore as wholly incapable of political manœuvring, as she is admirable for personal advantages and high accomplishment * * * * But what is the inference from all this random falsehood of political intrigue in the Royal household? Why, it is a plain confession that without the walls of the Palace there has been no intrigue whatever, and indeed how could there be? The Duke of Wellington was at Strathfieldsaye, Sir Robert Peel in Italy, Lord Aberdeen in Scotland, the Marquis of Londonderry in Ireland, Sir Robert Ingilis in Greece, Sir George Murray in Scotland the Marquis of Chandos at his seat in Bucks, Sir Richard Vyvyan in Italy—in fact, every Conservative member of either Houses of Parliament, who had been naturally looked to as a leader, was more or less remotely absent from the scene where political intrigue must have been managed, had political intrigue existed. Who then turned out the Ministry? The King, as it was his prerogative to do; but who advised the King? His Majesty's best and most faithful adviser, the people of England. Yes—the people of England virtually dismissed the Whig Cabinet before the King formally pronounced their sentence of discharge. Four years ago this day, and the coincidence is remarkable, Lord Grey received instructions to form a Government—how much of that Government now remains? Lord Grey is gone; Lord Durham is gone; the Duke of Richmond is gone; the Earl of Ripon is gone; Lord Stanley is gone; Sir James Graham is gone; Lord Carlisle is gone; Lord Althorp is gone. Of the original Cabinet of Lord Grey there remains to-day 6 out of 14 to restore the seals of office—namely, the Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Holland, with the *omnibus* cattle, Lord Palmerston and Mr. * * * *

Lord Melbourne honestly avowed, as we have said, that without proceeding much further in Radicalism, or falling back very decidedly upon Conservative principles, the present Government could not meet Parliament. This was, in fact, saying that the Government has now constituted could not face the session. And was Lord Melbourne to advise, or the King to resolve, the postponement of a necessary change to the very moment when Parliament must meet? If the change is inevitable before the 3d or 4th of February, is it not much better to make it now than in the last week of January?

(*From the Courier.*)

The Duke of Wellington has obeyed His Majesty's command to undertake the formation of a new Ministry. Of course nothing positive can as yet be known as to the manner in which the new Cabinet is to be filled up; but it is said that His Majesty has expressed a strong desire that Lord Stanley should accept office; and it is plain that the arrangements can only be temporary, till the receipt of advices from Sir Robert Peel, who is now at Florence. It is said that the Right Hon. Baronet has been offered the Premiership.

The Duke of Welington is a bold, but is also an able man; and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that he would have agreed to form a new Ministry without having made up his mind to the granting of large concession. His Grace must know well that the time is for ever gone by for a Ministry remaining in power in this country whose measures are not approved by the majority of the middle classes. The House of Commons is no longer filled, as in the days of Mr. Pitt and Lord Liverpool, With the nominees of a few Peers and Commoners who had only to be gained over to make the puppets fellow in the same train. The House may not even now be the "express image of the feelings of the people;" but, on the whole, it reflects pretty well the feelings of the enlightened and liberal portion of the public; and without having their support, no Minister, however able and well-intentioned, need expect to continue in power. A dissolution would not alter this state of things. At present we believe the Tories would gain in Great Britain some votes in the counties but the Radicals, between whom and the Tories there is an impassable gulf, which would, we apprehend gain in the larger towns; and the little that there is of good sense and of good will to England among the Irish members would be wholly lost, and the "tail" would not consist of 30 but of 100 joints. We cannot suppose that the Duke of Wellington is ignorant of these things, and we therefore conclude that he must have taken office with a determination to adopt such a line of conduct as will satisfy the moderate class of Reformers—those who wish to put down acknowledged abuses without impairing the security of property, or the great bulwarks of the constitution. But it is not a little that will satisfy even this reasonable class. Ireland will be the touchstone by which his Grace's Administration will be tried. Measures of an enlarged comprehensive, and decisive character have become imperatively necessary in dealing with that country. The abuses which render her a vast theatre of murder and of lawless rapine must be dealt with in a bold and unflinching manner. The Duke of Willington may, in this case, be of infinite use, provided he be sincerely impressed with a conviction of the urgent necessity under which he is placed, of acting the part of a great and thorough going Reformer. His influence with the Peers and the Church may enable him to carry measures that could not be carried by any one else without violence to the constitution. No one doubts the energy of his character, and if he commence his Ministry with a firm determination to make the Irish church commensurate with the numbers and real wants of those who respect her doctrines, to attach the Catholic priests to the English connexion by giving them a public stipend, and to raise a bulwark between the poor and the extortion of merciless landlords, by organizing a compulsory provision for their support, his Grace will be one of the most deservedly popular Ministers that ever existed, and will have no occasion to dissolve Parliament. But nothing, short of this will do: this is the very least that can be accepted at the hands of his Grace, or of any one else; and we will add, that it is the least that should be proposed by a sincere friend of the monarchy, the peerage, and the established church. The abuses that infect and vitiate every part of society in Ireland can no longer be borne with—they must at all hazards be put down. If the peers and the church of England attempt to defend them, we hazard little in saying that they will perish in the attempt. The Duke of Welliugton has therefore a noble opportunity before him. He may at once lay the foundations of tranquillity and prosperity in Ireland, and consolidate and strengthen the principles of good order and well-regulated constitutional liberty in England. But if, on the other hand, he neglect to make use of this golden opportunity, and oppose himself to changes imperatively necessary, his downfall will be as certain as his elevation has been sudden; and it will be well if the monarchy, the peerage, and the established church do not share in the ruin that will overwhelm his Grace.

It is plain that the present state of things had been foreseen by the Court, and measures taken accordingly. But we are assured by those moving in circles where the facts are perfectly known, that Lord Melbourne was most kindly received by His Majesty, and that there was not, as is stated in the *Morning Post* of to-day, the least indecision, timidity, or embarrassment on the part of his Lordship. There were no lugubrious whinings, nor anticipations of difficulties. The course his Lordship suggested was a direct one, and involved no difficulty. But His Majesty's mind had been already made up; and he acted consistently with his determination. We are assured, however, that His Majesty expressed to Lord Melbourne the highest respect for his character, and the utmost confidence in his talents and discretion as a statesman. There is not the slightest foundation for the notion that there has been any concert with Lord Stanley or any individual belonging to his party.

How then, it may be asked, has this crisis arisen? We firmly believe, as we stated on Saturday that it has been solely owing to the reasonable and well-founded disgust excited in His Majesty's mind by the unseemly conduct and practices of the Chancellor. The only fault Lord Melbourne has committed during his Administration, was his not dismissing a person whose, proceedings he could not fail to contemn, which he must have known were highly offensive to His Majesty, and which no Government should have tolerated for a single hour. Had Lord Melbourne taken this step, had he given the *learned* Lord a *conge* to go upon another spouting tour to John O Groat's, without troubling him with the custody of the seals, or the care of the King's conscience, the present crisis would not have occurred and Lord Melbourne's Government would have enjoyed, as it would have well deserved, the full confidence of His Majesty and of the public.

But, whatever else may happen, it is at least satisfactory to know that one notorious personage has been disposed of. He is now a pensioner on 5,000*l.* a year, and he will never be anything more, though if his friend, Mr. Whittle Harvey, carry his motion, he may be less. He may knock at the gates of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, but they know him, and he will knock in vain. Those whom he has recently dragged through the dirt cannot do otherwise than rejoice to get rid of such an ally; and even Messrs. O'Connell, Cobbett, and Co., will turn from him with disdain. His intrigues and loquacity will now avail him nothing. Still, however, he is not absolutely without resource; and if he will but write an article contrasting what *he is*, with what he *might have been*, had he acted a straightforward, manly, open part, and one befitting the station to which he had been raised, we undertake to promise that Mr. Murray will give him 50*l.* for his pains.—*Times, November* 18.

We observe that H. M. S. *Alligator* Capt. Lambert, had arrived at Colombo on the 10th inst., having left Hobart Town on the 16th December last. She may be expected here in a few days, as she was only to remain at Colombo, to complete her provisions, preparatory to her joining the Admiral.

We observe also that H. M. S. *Talbot* had arrived at Trincomalee, from England.

It has been communicated to us that the letter which appeared in our Paper of the 28th instant, under the signature of "PAUL PRY," has given offence to the individuals whom, it would appear, Paul Pry had in view, when he penned that letter. We regret extremely that this Paper should have been the medium of any communication calculated for an instant, to wound the feelings of individuals, or unveil the privacy of their social hours, and still more that it should have given currency to an account which, from the testimony of several Gentlemen who were present, appears to have been as wanton and ill-natured as it was unfounded. The Letter was put in hand thro' mere oversight, and almost at the time when the paper was going to Press, and seeing the handwriting to be the same as that in which several Letters on subjects of public importance, which had almost regularly come to us, had been written, we could not allow ourselves to suppose that the author of it would have written on any subject which was not of a fitting character to appear in a newspaper. A letter containing a full account of all that had passed at the party in question, authenticated by gentlemen in whose truth we can place every confidence, and distinctly shewing that the insinuations contained in Paul Pry's [illegible] were not borne out by any thing [illegible] occurred, has been sent to us for [illegible] but we think our present notice of the matter will answer every purpose that that letter could effect.

Lord Bentinck had postponed [illegible] parture from Calcutta until the 19th [illegible] 20th instant.

The subscription for the Madras Breakwater has already exceeded Thirty thousand Rupees.

We see it stated in the Calcutta papers that as there is no chance of the *Sylph* being got off the reef, it was resolved on to break her up. The contents of the balls of Opium are said to be quite uninjured by the immersion of the Chests.

We do not agree in opinion with our correspondent who signs himself "A QUEER FELLOW" when he asserts that the public have nothing to do with the wrongs which, it is said, Mr. Bruce has suffered. *Injuries* sustained by an individual at the hands of a Government, demand the attention of society at large, and when that individual appeals to the sense of the public, he has every right to be heard. Mr. Bruce was, what may be termed, a *public* character, and his own wish, or that of his friends who consider that an injustice has been done him, to invite public enquiry into the causes which led to his supercession, does, therefore, appear not only pardonable, but praise-worthy. Private grievances possess sufficient dignity to claim public attention if they can be shewn to have been inflicted through the exercise of an arbitrary power, (as seems to be insinuated), but whether the grievances of which Mr. Bruce complains are really of that character, we cannot, from the remarks contained in the Courier, pretend to say. It is a pity that the public are not put in possession of the *whole* circumstances attending Mr. Bruce's dismissal from office. Had we those before us, we should be the more able to judge in how far the Government have sinned against the Laws of Leadenhall street (to which the Courier refers,) and how far the act of supercession is justifiable on the ground of the necessity which, it is said, the tone of Mr. Bruce's correspondence imposed. From the scanty information which the Courier has given, we cannot attempt to pass an opinion upon it, but, should we be favored with a copy of Mr. Bruce's memorial for publication, (if the rules of service will admit of its publication here,) we shall be glad to give it that attention which the subject seems to demand.

CALCUTTA.

The Governor-General held a Durbar on Saturday afternoon at 5 o' clock, at which his Lordship gave a farewell audience to the Ambassadors of Runjeet Singh After a desultory conversation of about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, his Lordship desired the Vakeels to give his best regards to his highness Runjeet Singh, and expressed his hope that the same friendly relations which had been hitherto maintained between British India and the Seikh Kingdom would be preserved inviolate. His Lordship then gave each of the Ambassador, a massive gold ring and retired. The presents were then displayed. Amongst these were a handsome barrel organ, a double barrelled fowing piece a piece of Dakha muslin, a pair of globes, a work on geography, a large map of India, and another of the Indias, Daniel's Indian Scenery, a splendid sword and dirk, a medicine chest, a liqueur case, magnificent golden-wrought shawls, ornamented palanquin, a telescope, a pair of gilt chowries, a pair of elegant white chowries, and a variety of other ornamental articles.

The following is an extract of a letter dated London, October 18, 1834:

Dear Sirs,—We send a few lines by the *Prince Regent*, via Bombay, to mention, that the sale of 900 chests Indigo, held subsequently to the quarterly sale, passed off at still further decline, and parcels that had been bought in last July, have been placed at a discount of 9 d. per lb. on those prices! This market is very heavy—the same of Bordeaux and Havre. Mr. ——'s parcel at Bordeaux, for which 11 francs were offered, will not now realize 9f. 50 c.

"At present rates, the rupee will only yield from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. exchange!"

The following further communications relative to the loss of the *Sylph*, have been received by the *Harrier*:—

Messrs. —— AND Co. *Calcutta*.

Dear Sirs,—It is with sincere regret we have to inform you, the *Sylph*, which left this at ½ past 1 o'clock P. M., Friday the 30th ultimo, grounded the same evening at 7 o'clock, on a shoal of the Bintang shore, on the N. E. extreme of the Island. We received a few lines from Capt. Wallace, ½ before 5 P. M. on Saturday, the 31st, and lost no time in applying to the Acting Governor for assistance, who ordered out the H. C.'s. sloop of war *Clive*, instantly, and we sent out two native vessels with four large cargo boats, the same evening; but the sea was so high, the only vessel that reached and anchored close to the *Clive*, parted her cables and was very nearly lost on the reef—none of the others could reach her at all. The *Clive* anchored as close to the *Sylph*, as safety would permit, on Sunday forenoon, the 1st instant, at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M. The letter in the first page will point out the great difficulties there has been to contend with: but we hope a great part of the *Sylph's* valuable cargo, if not the whole, may be saved, through the exertions and judgment of Capt. Hawkins. Two other vessels have since gone out with Europe boats and crews [illegible] of the natives of these parts, or even [illegible] being found to have nerve sufficient [illegible] mendous sea [illegible]

[illegible] DEAR SIR,—We [illegible] good cargo boats and [illegible] one Malacca brigs will do [illegible] sea and surf to get through [illegible] the *Sylph*. We have lost one [illegible] one of her crew drowned, and [illegible] water, between two and three [illegible] on shore, through an immense [illegible] well again. We by this evening [illegible] hundred chests, and I shall [illegible] which will be by the end of [illegible] go boats down; the brig [illegible] *Tope* went away without [illegible] till next day; but she being [illegible] sea.

Clive, Feb. 3, 1835.

(A true copy)

SEIZU[illegible]

B[illegible] forme[illegible] from [illegible] with [illegible] shore [illegible] their lat[illegible] tained b[illegible] of last mo[illegible] ceed witho[illegible] the unfavou[illegible] ly we lea[illegible] course, [illegible] the ris[illegible] event [illegible] ously [illegible] ple, tw[illegible] ing that [illegible] bring [illegible] five [illegible] have [illegible] pecti[illegible] rival [illegible] han[illegible] the [illegible] wer[illegible] usua[illegible] ann m[illegible] back t[illegible] fellow [illegible] hoped th[illegible] their offence.

THE SCH[illegible]

In our paper of 24th [illegible] ted at this Settlement a[illegible] asfety of the Schooner *Fee*[illegible] tavia, arising from the sick[illegible] cers, and Crew. These fears have at length been happily dispelled by the arrival of the missing vessel. The *Feejee* was one month from the entrance of the Straits of Banca to Minto in company during that period with on of His Netherland Majesty's Men of War (supposed to be the *Ajax*) to whom application was made for some person to navigate the *Feejee*, but it would appear no one could be spared nor any assistance rendered. That part of the Crew therefore of the *Feejee* who continued capable of doing duty were thrown upon their own resources and they had no alternative of making further progress in their voyage than by watching the motions of the frigate, getting under weigh when she did, and tacking when she tacked, until by such means she at length reached Minto. Captain Bewley and his second Officer still continuing incapable of duty, were compelled to procure a Pilot before proceeding again to Sea.—*Ibid.*

EUROPE.

ON THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FRANCE. BY O. P. Q.

"The French People; the extention and consolidation of their liberties, and the increase of their friendly relations with the British Nation.
—*Toast at Glasgow Dinner*, 1833.

TO THE EARL OF DURHAM.

Paris, 5th November, 1835.

My Lord,—I am not in the habit of paying compliments, to public men in a public manner, first, because few actions of public men merit approbation; and second, because compliments are generally taken in the letter and not in the spirit; and a compliment paid by a public writer to a public character is often afterwards brought forward as an evidence of contradiction on his part, should he subsequently blame the acts of the individual he has formerly applauded. The *Times* has of late supplied a striking example of the accuracy of this observation. It compliments Henry Brougham, and sustained him when Henry Brougham devoted the energies of his mind and the force of his talents and acquirements to the cause of People; and it attacked Lord Brougham, when mindless of his origin, he sought the applause of the Aristocracy instead of the Democracy of the country, and opposed instead of assisted the progress or Reform. This was most rational and consistent: and yet the *Times* has been censured. Thus, public writers are cautioned to be sparing in their compliments, and to withhold praise rather than bestow it. Still, my Lord, I will tell you frankly, that your speech, or rather speeches, at the festival given your Lordship at Glasgow on the 29th October, have made a profound impression in France: will lead to results both immediately and remotely important. We are not accustomed in France to behold our landed proprietors and our aristocracy come forward voluntarily to take upon themselves either the burdens of office or to support the scrutiny of assembled thousands of the working classes. Such days may come, but we know nothing of them at present. We hear of such scenes never spectators at home but only in Great Britain; and we envy your feelings of satisfaction when Mr. [illegible] read the [illegible] Trades addr[illegible]

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you are as ignorant of France as they admit themselves to be of Great Britain; and that you can know nothing of the middling classes, since the middling classes are composed of manufacturers, and are opposed to commercial freedom. One of the object of the *Débats* in writing these diatribes, has been to discredit Dr. Bowring—diminish the influence he has gained in France—throw a doubt over the accuracy of his statements, and destroy the good opinion entertained of him by the enlightened classes of this country. Wherever Dr. Bowring has proceeded, he has been followed by spies and informers; his conduct has been watched with jealousy; and his intentions falsely represented. He is known to be in correspondence with your lordship. He is known to enjoy your confidence, and partake your general opinions. Destroy the chief, and the agent will be destroyed also. This is the policy of the Doctrinaires. So they hold you up to France as an over wealthy and avaricious mine-owner, who wants to ruin French interests in order to aggrandize himself, and who gives out that all which is necessary to secure a good understanding between France and England is that Lambton coals may be exchanged for Bordeaux wine. There is then, my Lord, open war between your lordship and the French Doctrinaires: and as you, whom they call "a monopolist," will consent to the destruction of your "monopoly," you are of course ill qualified to become a Minister of Great Britain, to which post the *Débats* assumes as you aspire. Against yourself, then, and Browring, war is declared by Thiers and Duchatel—by the mine proprietors and French manufacturers; and one of their first objects is to cover your name with opprobium in the official organ of their party.

The *Journals des Débats* is kind enough to tell us, that "a political alliance" is *not* a "commercial alliance; and that the one may exist, as it has existed, without the other. A political alliance, it says, is a great moral alliance made in the interest of liberty and civilization; but a commercial alliance is merely an arrangement made between great merchants! The one gives coats, and the other gives wine; and this is wholly irrespective of any sort of political or moral union. This is the *Débats'* definition of a commercial intercourse between the two nations. It represents that alliance as sordid, as secondary, and as independent of the great object we ought all to have in view,—viz., the progress of civilization. Now, really I am at a loss to understand this doctrine of commerce being independent of civilization. I do not profess to be a better financier than M. Duchatel, or a more accurate historian than the learned M. Guizot; but if I know any thing of the history of the world, the history of commerce is the history of civilization; and in proportion as men and nations become truly civilized, so do their relations with other countries extend and branch out into various ramifications. If I were to return to those countries which are to-day most distinguished for their commercial prosperity and commercial activity, I should not certainly turn to those countries where demi-barbarism still exits, but where knowledge and civilization have made the most progress, and

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system," read, "*in spite* of the prohibitive system." How much greater she would have been had that system not been pursued, we may imagine from the results already attained from even its partial change. And it is not a little astonishing, that the *Débats* which has all of a sudden become so anxious about the spread of civilization, should have lost sight of the fact, that the comforts of material or animal life are proofs or evidences of that very progress; and that as man emerges from a state of nature and barbarism, and becomes social and civilized, he surrounds himself not with merely the necessities but even with the luxuries of life.

And the Doctrinaires say what is false—and what they must know to be false—when they represent your system as inimical to a political and a moral alliance between the two nations. No man in his senses will believe that a Frenchman prefers a bad razor to a good one—one solitary French dish, because too dear, to a dozen of English dishes because cheap—or that he will prefer paying one franc for a coal fire, instead of eight sous: and on the other hand, no one in his senses will believe that the English people will be morally and politically severed from the French people because real champagne wine shall be sold in London at three shillings and sixpence the bottle, good brandy for half-a-crown, and handsome Lyons silks at half their present prices.

My letter of to-day, is, as your Lordship will perceive, an introduction to those which I am about to address to you on this subject—to the whole trade question between this country and Great Britain, and on the commercial inquest now prosecuted in France. In those letters I shall present you with facts, documents, and expositures, which shall lay bare the whole system and artifices of the Doctrinaires; and which will, I hope, tend to strengthen your Lordship in your best efforts to promote the frank and sincere alliance of the two Nations.

I am, my Lord, your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

P. S. I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the *Journal des Débats* of this morning apprizes us that Thiers, Gorzot, Hummann, Duchatel, and De Rigny, have resigned their posts as Ministers, Persil and Jacob alone remain: but for how long his wholly uncertain. Let us hope that their successors will better understand the interests of both England and France, and the nature of the alliance which is so much to be desired.

ELECTRO—MAGNETISM.

From a late work by Mr. Cunningham, the author of "two years in New South Wales.

"Electro-magnetism, says he, is most readily attracted, as well as carried off, by pointed substances; and hence, the readiness with which the human body is heated or cooled by simply exposing the hand, or the feet (pointed substances) to the fire or the cool air. The hair is also a pointed substance; and as nothing was made by the Great Creator in vain, we may be assured that *use*, and not *ornament*, was the purpose for which it was intended, and that the above purpose was that of transmitting electro-magnetism to the body, our own feelings, as [redacted] reasoning from facts, daily presented [redacted] sufficiently convince us of. To [redacted] scribe that writhing and [redacted] of

[redacted] ng and auburn tress,
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[redacted] at type of tenderness?
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[redacted] ll their latest breath
[redacted] his last gift o'er and o'er:
[redacted] their Edwin's face no more
In life or death!

[redacted] he upheav'd sea of trouble foams,
And sorrow's billows rave,
[redacted] the wilderness of myriad homes,
Far from the desert, where the wild flock roams,
Dug Edwin's grave.

The *Juvenile Forget-Me-Not* may be judged by any standard, and it will not suffer: it is a very entertaining and instructive miscellany of smooth verses, reflections of young life, and information agreeably conveyed. Let us take a bit of the latter kind, from Dr. Walsh's contribution on "Choke-Damp and Fire-Damp;" a paper of interesting facts,—and facts are always pleasant; like hard cash, they seem a solid addition to our stores.

CHOKE-DAMP AND FIRE-DAMP.

"The vein or bed of coal is generally seven or eight feet thick; and through this the workmen form a variety of passages, leaving masses at intervals untouched to support the roof, so that the whole resembles a vast subterraneau place supported by ebony pillars. Some of them are wide enough to admit carts and waggons; and as you walk above, you hear the busy world below you,—the buzz of voices and the rumbling of wheels ascending as from some neighbouring city. The streets or ramifications of this mine are said to extend in various directions for nearly twenty miles, both under the sea and under the town of Whitehaven, so as to become dangerous to the latter. I was informed that the foundations of several houses had given way a short time before, and the town above was threatened with being swallowed up in the town below."

"But how can they see to work in the darkness?"

"This is a circumstance which has greatly embarrassed the miners. The nature of coal is such that it produces different airs or gasses that are highly dangerous to human life,—one is called the *choke-damp*, and the other the *fire-damp*. Where a man incautiously breathes the first, he is speedily suffocated; when he brings any light to the second, it immediately explodes like gunpowder; sometimes it dashes the body against the roof or pillars with such violence as to break and crush every bone; sometimes it tears it, as it were, to pieces, and leaves it a frightful picture of mutilation. The approach of these ministers of death is frequently as insidious as it is destructive. At one time an odour of the most fragrant kind is diffused through the mine, resembling the scent of the sweetest flowers; and while the miner is inhaling the balmy gale, he is suddenly a ruck down and expires in the midst of his fancied enjoyment. At another it comes in the form of a globe of air enclosed in a filmy case; and while he is gazing on the light and beautiful object floating along, and is tempted to take it in his hand, it suddenly explodes, and destroys him and his companions in a moment. Every year some accident of this kind happens to the poor miners. When I was at Whitehaven, fifteen persons had been wounded, or totally destroyed by one of these explosions and at Gate-head, near Newcastle, out of one hundred and twenty-one persons working in the mine, ninety-two were killed, and many of the rest severely hurt." * * * * *

"I have heard there is some coal which itself emits, when burning, a gas that is very unsafe."

"There is a kind of coal in Ireland, little known in England, which has this property. It is found in the county of Kilkenny, and called stone-coal, because it resembles blocks of jasper or jet, being very hard, shining, and clean,—not soiling, as common English coal, any thing it touches. It has the peculiar advantage, also, of yielding no dense or sulphurous vapour; so that the people of the towns where it is raised and consumed, justly boast that they have 'fire without smoke.' This good quality, however, is counteracted by one of a different kind: in the act of burning, it emits an invisible gas, which it is highly dangerous to breathe, and which in a close room destroys life, as you have heard the vapour of charcoal does. On entering the town of Kilkenny, in certain states of the atmosphere, on a winter's day, when a great quantity of the coal is burning at the time, and the atmosphere entirely filled with its vapour, a nervous and very uneasy sensation is felt, and a debility nearly amounting to fainting. I remember on one occasion travelling through in a stage-coach on a very severe day: we all hastened to a large fire which was burning very bright and red in the parlour, and immediately complained that we felt this sensation very strongly; but a lady of the company, who said she was very cold, incautiously remained with her head and hands over the fire; when she was seized with a sudden faintness, and fell as if she was dead: on being brought out to the air she recovered. The people of the inn told us it was not an uncommon accident, and that they seldom lighted a fire at night in a chamber, lest an incautious traveller should be found suffocated in his bed in the morning. If, however, precautions be taken by opening part of the door or window, and a current of pure air be suffered to carry off the foul vapour, there is no danger."

"But why do people ever burn this dangerous substance?

"It has many good properties, and is very valuable in a country where fuel is scarce. It is pure and clean, and has not the dirty qualities of some English coal. It is difficult to light; but when once it is ignited, it burns with a very beautiful ruddy glow, which is communicated to the whole mass, and has nothing of that obscure and dingy light which other coal gives out; the house within is never soiled with soot and ashes, and without the air is clear, and never loaded with those torrents of smoke which you see issuing from the chimnies and darkening the air of other towns. Above all, the heat it gives out is intense; and so powerful that it performs all the purposes for which fire is used in houses in less time and with a smaller quantity than any other fuel,—in so much so, that the good people complain that it consumes even their grates and utensils by its violence.

The *New Year's Token, or Christmas Present* is a novel undertaking, and aims at taking up a yet unoccupied position. It is neither addressed to the very young, nor to the oldest folks for whom Annuals are published. It is designed for persons between the low classes—a present for hobbledehoys. The engravings are not so elaborate as those of the other Annuals, but they are spirited. The literary matter may fairly claim the allowance due to a new attempt. At present it is somewhat too faithfully characteristic of the qualities of hobbledehoyism. In future, the editor must only strive to please his intended readers, not to reflect their minds.

We have little space left for the *Comic Offering*. This, however, is of less consequence, as its merits are too closely connected with its cuts to be made intelligible without them. To those who delight in puns, either verbal or pictorial, Miss SHERIDAN'S Annual, may safely be recommended.

MILITARY TORTURE.—A soldier of the Guards had committed some offence, for which he was severely flogged; being a determined fellow, he resolved not to cry, and while he was receiving the punishment he held his breath. In a short time he was seized with a violent pain of the chest. Mr. Palmer, surgeon to the Guards, was sent for; he found him dying, as he thought, of ascites and œdema of the lower extremities. He soon died, and, on examination, it was found that there was an aneurism of the left ventricle of the heart, which had burst, as the pericardium was very much distended with blood.—*Sir Astley Cooper's Lectures, p.* 152.

VIADUCT.—Perhaps the largest viaduct in the world is that upon which the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad crosses the river Schulpkill, about three miles above Philadelphia. At the site of the bridge the stream is about 850 feet wide. On one side the depth of water under the bridge is only four or five feet, but it increases gradually to within 20 yards on the opposite shore, where it is 22 feet. The bed of the river is a soft black mud, overlaying the solid rock to a depth of from four to ten feet. The bridge consists of seven arches, six piers, and two abutments; five of the arches, span 138 feet each, and the remaining two 125 feet each, making with the piers, which are 13 feet broad at top, a total of 1,018 feet in the clear space between the abutments.

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* Mr. Bulwer's preface to the *Last Days of Pompeii.*